MDMA-Assisted Psychotherapy for PTSD

Chris Stauffer, MD
VA Portland Health Care System
4/6/2022

Disclaimer

- MDMA is currently a Schedule I substance
 - The use of MDMA is restricted to clinical trial and expanded access settings

Course Learning Objectives

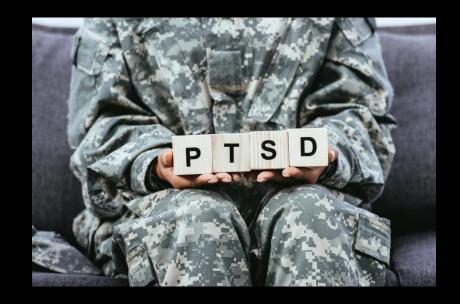
 Summarize MDMA-assisted psychotherapy for PTSD clinical trial outcomes

 Describe access and the pathway to FDA approval for MDMA-assisted psychotherapy

Discuss current and upcoming VA studies of MDMA-assisted psychotherapy

PTSD

- 11-20% OIF/OEF Veterans have PTSD
- Third most prevalent service-connected disability
- >\$3 billion for PTSD care/year
- \$17 billion on service-connection for PTSD



PTSD: 2017 VA/DoD Clinical Practice Guidelines PSYCHOTHERAPY





Cognitive Processing Therapy (CPT)

CPT teaches you how to change the upsetting thoughts and feelings you have had since your trauma.



Prolonged Exposure (PE)

PE teaches you to gradually approach trauma-related memories, feelings, and situations you have been avoiding since your trauma.



Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR)

EMDR helps you process and make sense of your trauma while paying attention to a back-and-forth movement or sound (such as a light or tone).

PTSD: 2017 VA/DoD Clinical Practice Guidelines **MEDICATIONS**



- Paroxetine
- Sertraline
- Fluoxetine
- Venlafaxine

MDMA: Timeline in Medicine

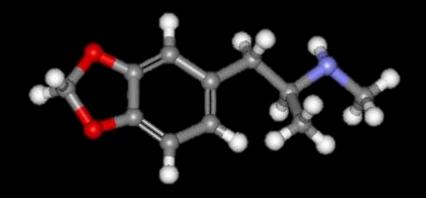
- 1912: Merck first synthesizes MDMA
- 1970's: Psychoactive properties discovered, first legal use as adjunct to psychotherapy
- 1980's: Recreational use increases
- 1985: DEA designates MDMA as Schedule I substance

MDMA: Timeline in Medicine

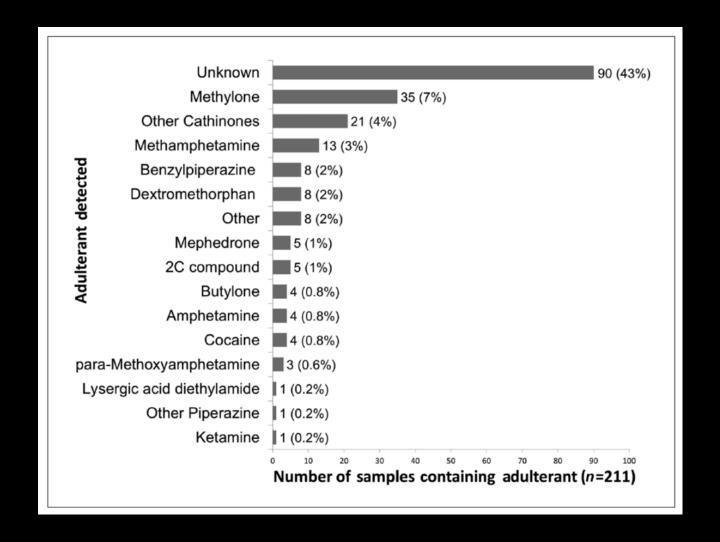
- 1986: Multidisciplinary Association of Psychedelic Studies (MAPS) is founded
- 1992: First Phase 1 human safety study
- 2004: First Phase 2 clinical trial of MDMA-Assisted
 Psychotherapy for PTSD begins enrollment
- 2017: FDA designates Breakthrough Therapy status
- 2018: First Phase 3 clinical trial begins enrollment
- 2022: Expanded Access begins enrollment at select sites

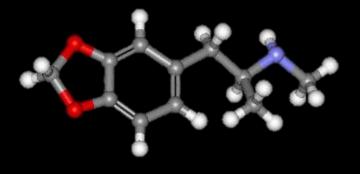
MDMA (±3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine)

- Ring substituted phenethylamine
 - Chemically related to amphetamines
 - Unique pharmacologic properties
 - ↑ social engagement (Kirkpatrick & de Wit 2015)
 - ↑ openness (Wagner et al. 2017)
 - ↑ receptiveness to positive affect (Hysek et al. 2012)
 - \uparrow empathy (Hysek et al. 2014)
 - \uparrow disclosure of emotional content (Baggott et al. 2015)
 - "empathogen-entactogen"



Ecstasy: Morbidity & Mortality









Ecstasy: Morbidity & Mortality



MDMA: Pharmacodyamics/Pharmacokinetics



- Dose 80-120mg + ½
 dose @ 1.5-2hrs
- Onset 30-60 mins
- Peak 75-120 mins
- Duration 3-6 hours
- Metabolism:
 - 80% CYP2D6/CYP3A4
 - 20% renally excreted unchanged

MDMA: Pharmacodyamics/Pharmacokinetics

- Receptor agonism
 - 5-HT1A/2A/2B/2C
 - $\alpha 1/\alpha 2A/\beta$ -adrenergic
 - D1/D2 (dopamine)
 - M1/M2 (muscarinic)
 - H1 (histamine)
- ↑ intrasynaptic monoamines
 - 5HT>>>>NE>>DA
- Downstream release
 - Oxytocin/Vasopressin
 - Prolactin
 - ACTH/cortisol

5-HT1A/2A Elevated mood Decreased anxiety & fear Increased self-confidence Altered perceptions

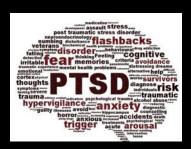
Release of Oxytocin/prolactin

Increased empathy
Increased trust
Decreased defensiveness
Improved stress regulation

NE/DA/Cortisol

Hypersalience Activation Emotional Learning

MDMA/PTSD



PTSD is associated with:

Increased amygdalar activity

Decreased hippocampal activity

Decreased vmPFC activity

Heightened fear response limits ability to explore trauma in therapy

Avoidance/emotional numbing

Lack of trust, hypervigilance

MDMA is associated with:

Reduction in amygdalar activity

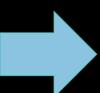


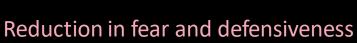
Activation in vmPFC activity

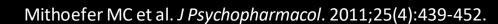
Increased access to traumatic memories without flooding

Increased sense of safety and trust









MDMA/PTSD: Therapeutic Elements

- Result of *interaction* between:
 - the effects of the medicine (drug)
 - the mindsets of the participant and the therapists (set)
 - the therapeutic environment (setting)
 - social <u>support</u>







MDMA/PTSD: Manualized Approach

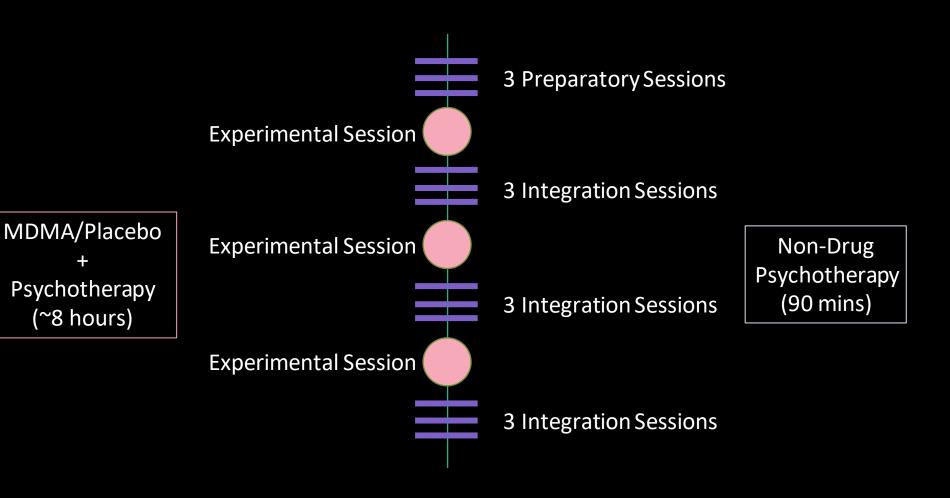
A Manual for MDMA-Assisted Psychotherapy in the Treatment of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

Michael C. Mithoefer, M.D.
Other contributors:
June Ruse, Psy.D
Annie Mithoefer, B.S.N.
Lisa Jerome, Ph.D.
Rick Doblin, Ph.D.
Elizabeth Gibson, M.S. Marcela
Ot'alora G.,L.P.C.



https://maps.org/2014/01/27/a-manual-for-mdma-assisted-therapy-in-the-treatment-of-ptsd/

MDMA/PTSD: Clinical Trial Protocol



MDMA/PTSD: Potential Adverse Effects

- Physiological
 - Muscle tightness (63% v 11%)
 - Decreased appetite (52% v 11%)
 - Nausea (30% v 11%)
 - Increase in blood pressure and heart rate
- Psychological
 - Increased anxiety (70% v 55%)
- Interpersonal



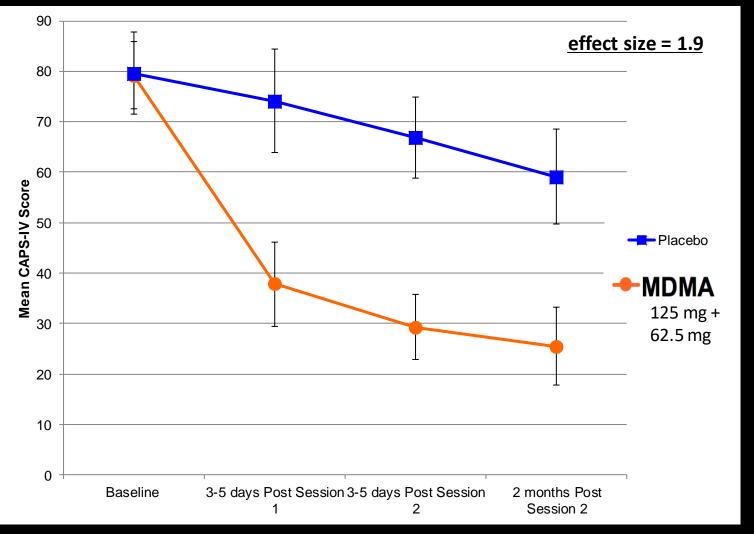
MDMA/PTSD: Contraindications

- Pre-existing cardiac or cerebrovascular disease
 - Exception is controlled hypertension with normal cardiac tests
- Primary psychotic disorder
- Bipolar I disorder
- Pregnancy
- Concomitant psychiatric medications



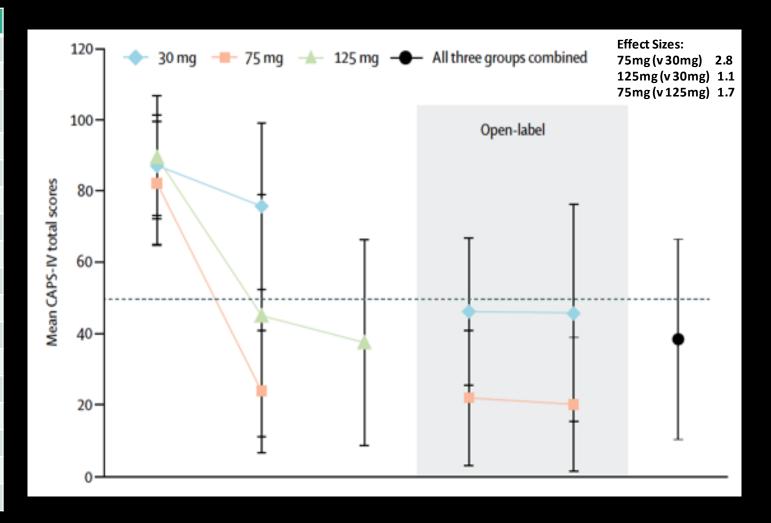
MDMA/PTSD: Phase 2 Trial Chronic, Severe, Tx-Refractory PTSD (n=20)

Characteristic	(n = 20)
Age, mean (SD)	40.4yrs (7.2)
Male	15%
Married	50%
PTSD, # years	20.67 (14.42)
Disability for PTSD	15%
Childhood Sexual Abuse	40%
Hx substance use d/o	15%
Comorbid MDD	80%
Comorbid anxiety d/o	15%
Therapy, # years	4.88 (4.13)
Med Trial	4.2
Baseline CAPS-IV	79.4 (22.4)

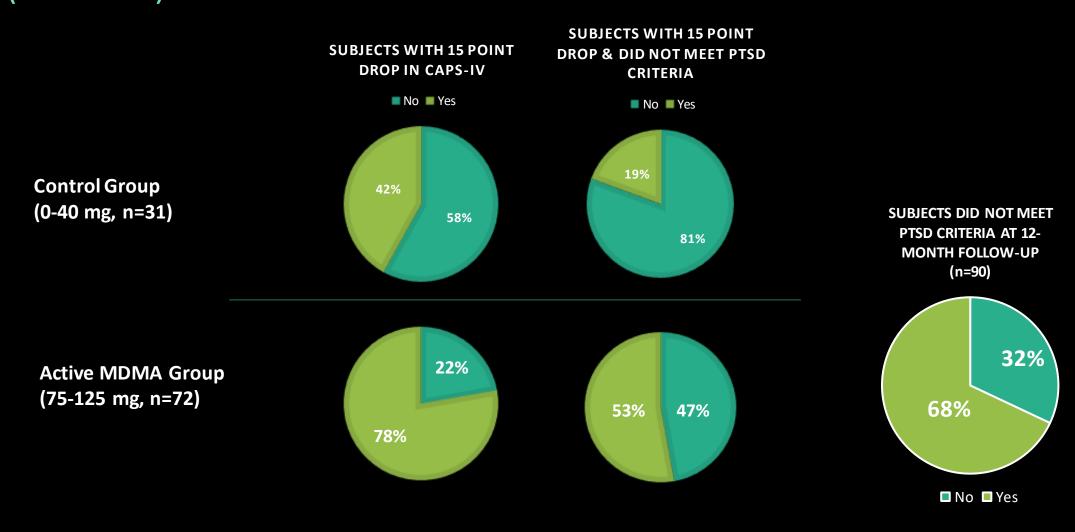


MDMA/PTSD: Phase 2 Trial Veterans/First Responders (n=26)

Characteristic	(n=26)
Age, mean (SD)	37.2yrs (10.3)
Male	73%
Military Trauma (vs firefighters/police)	85%
PTSD, # years	7.12 (5.33)
Pre-Study Therapy	
СВТ	92%
Prolonged Exposure	19%
Group Therapy	27%
Pre-Study Psychiatric Meds	
Antidepressants	96%
Anxiolytics	88%
Antipsychotics	38%
Sleep Aids	50%
Comorbid MDD	77%
Suicidal Ideation, history	85%
Suicidal Behavior, history	42%
Baseline CAPS-IV	86.5 (16.2)



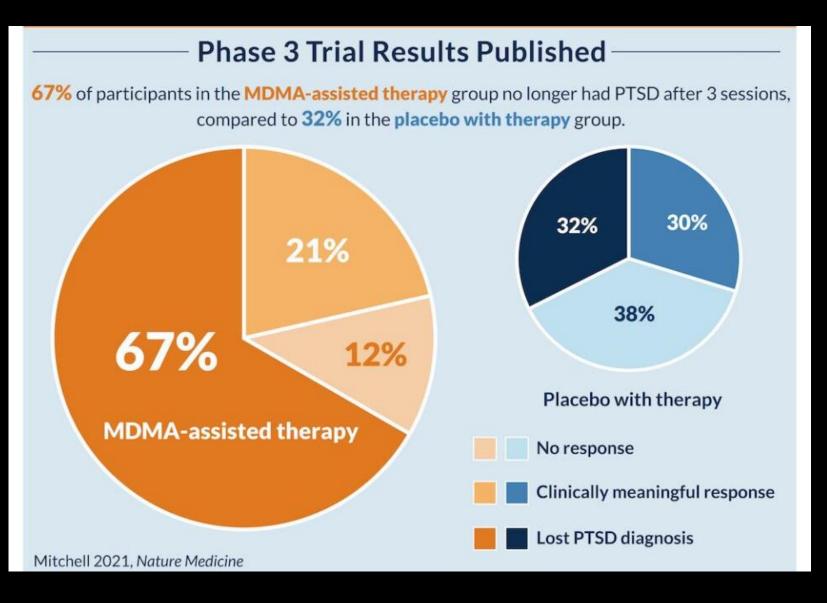
MDMA/PTSD: Phase 2 Trials (n=103)



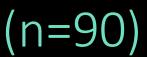
MDMA/PTSD: Phase 3 Trial

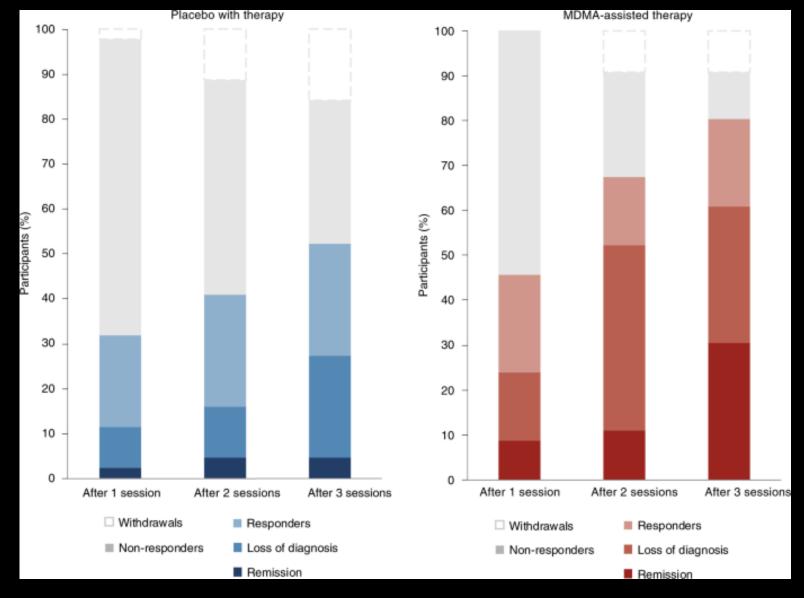
(n=90)

Characteristic	(n = 90)
Age, mean (SD)	41 yrs (11.9)
Female	65.6%
PTSD, # years	14.1 yrs (11.5)
Dissociative subtype PTSD	21.1%
Veteran	17.8%
Comorbid MDD	91.1%
Previous Therapy	97.8%
Sertraline trial	18.9%
Paroxetine trial	6.7%
Baseline CAPS-V	44.1 (6.0)



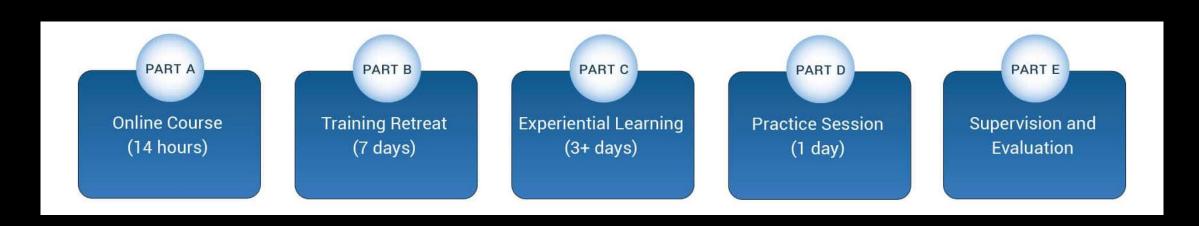
effect size = 0.91





MDMA/PTSD: What is required for FDA-Approval?

- Complete second **Phase 3** study October 2022
- Present New Drug Application to FDA
- FDA-approval by 2023?
- If so, first FDA-approved medication-psychotherapy combination
 - REMS Program
 - Prescriber training
 - Therapist training and supervision



MDMA/PTSD: Cost Effectiveness

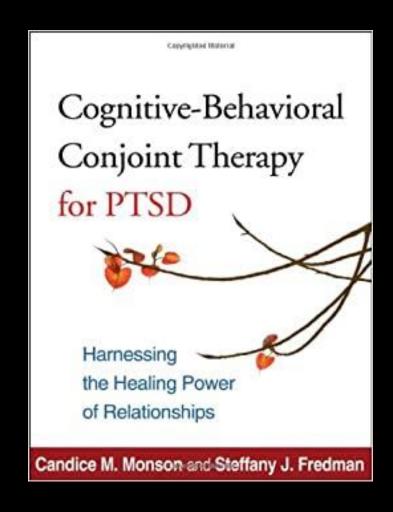
Phase 2: 2-3 prep + 2 MDMA + 6-8 integration

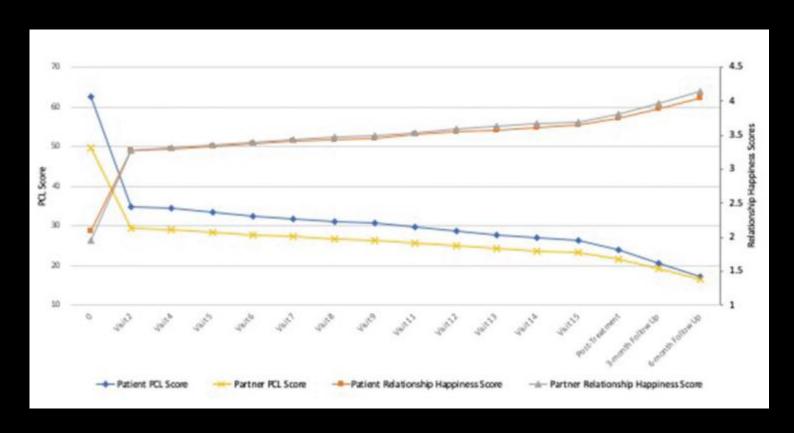
- \$7,543 per patient (91.2% therapists' compensation)
- For each 1,000 patients treated:
 - 30-yr saving to medical system = \$103 million, 5,553 QALYs, averts 42.9 deaths
- Breaks even at 3.1 years

Phase 3: 3 prep + 3 MDMA + 9 integration

- \$11,537 per patient
- For each 1,000 patients treated:
 - 30-yr saving to medical system = \$132.9 million, 4,856 QALYs, and averts 61.4 deaths
- Breaks even at 3.8 years

MDMA/PTSD: Cognitive-Behavioral Conjoint Couples Therapy (n=6 couples)





Marine Veteran

2 tours in Iraq turret gunner on a humvee

First MDMA-assisted session

MDMA/PTSD: VHA Research

Loma Linda VA (PI: Shannon Remick)



- VA Portland Health Care System (PI: Chris Stauffer)
 - MDMA-Assisted Group Therapy for PTSD



- 2 vs 3 MDMA sessions
- Training program for VA providers
 - Email <u>Junhong.chen@va.gov</u>

https://icahn.mssm.edu/research/center-psychedelicpsychotherapy-trauma-research



- San Diego VAMC (PI: Leslie A. Moreland)
 - MDMA-assisted couples therapy

VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System (PI: Stephanie L. Taylor & Stephen Marder)





Questions?